

Re: Homo & molluscs

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.anthropology.paleo/2005-09/msg00114.html>

- *From:* "Marc Verhaegen" <fa204466@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Tue, 6 Sep 2005 01:48:13 +0200
-

"Lee Olsen" <paleocity@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:1125885357.965665.70700@xx
> Marc Verhaegen wrote:
>> "deowl" <deowl@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
>> news:4RkSe.7105Se47.6641@xx
>>>
>>> "Jim McGinn" <jimmcginn@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
>>> news:1125731530.718164.185070@xx
>>>
>>> Marc Verhaegen wrote:
>>>
>>>> So? Any reason why you think these animals could not have lived
next to
>>>> "The sediments, numerous molluscan shells (Gyraulus chihliensis and
>>>> Planorbis youngi), and leaves and fruits of aquatic plants (for
example
>>>> Trapa sp.) in MJG-III indicate a low-energy lakeshore or marsh
>> environment
>>>> rich in organic materials."?
>>>
>>>> No reason at all Marc. Any reason that these highly
>>>> mobile creatures might have lived at considerable
>>>> distance from, "The sediments, numerous molluscan
>>>> shells (Gyraulus chihliensis and Planorbis youngi),
>>>> and leaves and fruits of aquatic plants."?
>>>> Any reason at all?
>>>>
>>>>> "Shallow water" the Nature report says. Yes, modern
>>>>> Hadza set up their hunting blinds near shallow water,
>>>>> but NEVER where they live. Their base camps are
>>>>> found 1-2 km away (O'Connell et al. 2002:850).
>>>>>
>>>>> Fine. And? Your point? We all know how modern Hadza live, but we're
>>>>> talking
>>>>> here about our ancestors 1, 2, 3... Ma. Anything in the Hazda's
>> lifestyle
>>>>> that contradicts our scenario?
>>>>>

Re: Homo & molluscs

>>> Uh, Yes, as Lee stated above, modern Hadza set up
>>> their hunting blinds near shallow water, but NEVER
>>> where they live. Their base camps are found 1–2 km
>>> away (O'Connell et al. 2002:850).
>>
>> So? Your point??
>
> No swimming allowed.

And?? contradicts our scenario??

AAT s.s. (based on the behavior, anatomy, physiology & DNA of living humans compared to other animals) says that sea/lake–side ancestors collected coconuts, fruits, bird eggs, turtles, shell–, crayfish, algae etc. This explains unique Homo traits (not seen in apes or apiths) better than plains– or forest–dwelling scenarios do: brain size, diving skills, breathing control, vocality, small mouth & chewing muscles, tongue bone descent, longer airway, projecting nose, poor sense of smell, handiness, tool use, late puberty, long legs, aligned body, poor climbing, fatness, fur loss, high needs of water, sodium, iodine & poly–unsaturated fatty acids etc. In the fossil & archeological record, we see this in the Plio–Pleistocene diaspora of Homo populations along the Indian Ocean, African coasts, Rift valley lakes etc. (eg, R.Dennell 2003 JHE 45:421, M.Trauth cs.2005 Science), & probably from there inland along rivers etc. Homo much more than apith remains have been found (in spite of sea level fluctuations) amid shells, corals & barnacles throughout the Pleistocene, in coasts al over the Old World: Mojokerto, Terra Amata, Table Bay, Eritrea, incl.islands that could only be reached by sea: Flores 0.8 Ma

<http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~mvaneech/outthere.htm>.

- * Max Westenhöfer 1942 "Der Eigenweg des Menschen" Mannstaede
- * Alister Hardy 1960 "Was Man more aquatic in the past?" NS 7:624
- * Elaine Morgan 1982 "The aquatic ape" Souvenir London
- * Maggie Roede cs. 1991 "The aquatic ape: fact or fiction?" Souvenir
- * Marc Verhaegen cs. 2002 "Aqarboreal ancestors?" TREE 17:212
- * Stephen Cunnane 2005 "Survival of the fittest" World Scientific
- * <http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~mvaneech/Symposium.html>

Additional files at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/AAT1>

Marc Verhaegen

<http://www.onelist.com/community/AAT>

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/AAT1>

>
>>
>>> And, as if that's not damning enough:
>>>

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>>> "At Olduvai the Acheulean sites tend to lie along
>>> the former stream channels away from the playa
>>> lakes." Hay 1967a, 1976.
>>
>> Old stuff. Again: if they had to write it again today, they had
probably
>> stressed the probability that the fossils were found near some lake...
:-D
>>
>> Etc.
>
>
> Actually no, same O, same O. Nothing has changed, The 1976 paper was
> good as gold. Even if a lake were nearby, it wouldn't change the fact
> that the sites are alongside the small runnels, so they are still
> NEARER the small (no swimming) bodies of water than lakeside. Ever see
> anyone dive in 50 cm of water? :-)
>
>
> R. L. Hay and Kyser, T. K., 2003
> Chemical sedimentology and paleoenvironmental history of Lake
> Olduvai, a Pliocene lake in northern Tanzania. Geological Society of
> America Bulletin: Vol. 113, No. 12, pp. 1505–1521.
>
> (PS: Marc, you have read this paper have you not?)
>

• **Follow-Ups:**

- ◆ **Re: Homo & molluscs**
◇ From: Lee Olsen

• **References:**

- ◆ **Re: Homo & molluscs**
◇ From: Jim McGinn
- ◆ **Re: Homo & molluscs**
◇ From: deowll
- ◆ **Re: Homo & molluscs**
◇ From: Marc Verhaegen
- ◆ **Re: Homo & molluscs**
◇ From: Lee Olsen

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